

Our Candidates.

FOR PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
of Indiana.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WADE HAMPTON,
of Richland.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
W. D. SIMPSON,
of Laurens.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
S. I. LEAPHART,
of Richland.

FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL,
JOHNSON HAGOOD,
of Barnwell.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
R. M. SIMS,
of York.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
JAMES CONNER,
of Charleston.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
HUGH S. THOMPSON,
of Richland.

FOR ADJUTANT GENERAL,
E. W. MOISE,
of Sumter.

FOR CONGRESS, FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. H. EVINS,
of Spartanburg.

FOR SOLICITOR OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT,
T. C. GASTON,
of Chester.

Vote for Hampton, and induce others to do the same.

Everybody must not only vote for the Hampton ticket, but work for it.

The election of Chamberlain and his ticket means more stealing and more heavy taxation. Vote and work for Hampton.

Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Tilden is sure to win, and we must join the band of those who are working for him. Vote the whole Democratic ticket.

In voting for Hampton, vote also for the entire Democratic ticket—national, State and county. Vote and work for Hampton.

More depends on the result of Tuesday's election than upon any ever yet held in South Carolina. Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Chamberlain is a miserable, time-serving, self-seeking demagogue: Hampton is the people's candidate against his wishes. Vote and work for Hampton.

Remember what a set of office-holders—with few exceptions—we shall have in Fairfield, should the Radical ticket be elected. Vote and work for the Democratic nominees.

Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

The Democrat who stays away from the polls on Tuesday is a foe to himself, to his family and to his country. Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Think of the condition of things that must result from the election of Chamberlain and Elliott—the two greatest enemies to all that is right. Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Other counties in the State, in which the Radical majority has always been as heavy as that in Fairfield, will roll up a handsome majority for the Hampton ticket. Vote and work for Hampton.

All the people of South Carolina earnestly desire peace, and this, it has been clearly demonstrated, Chamberlain can never maintain. Vote and work for Hampton.

The New York Herald advises the colored people to vote for Hampton. Impress upon these people the importance of their heeding this good advice. Vote and work for Hampton.

All Democrats sincerely desire a quiet election, and they intend to have it. The man who does or says anything to bring on a disturbance at the polls must expect to be held accountable.

Exercise patience, prudence and presence of mind on next Tuesday. Vote and work for Hampton.

The election of the Hampton ticket means peace, prosperity and progress for all the people of South Carolina. With Chamberlain and his crew in power again, the most fearful evils will surely follow. Vote and work for Hampton.

Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Chamberlain endorses Elliott, Elliott endorses Whipper, and Whipper is notoriously one of the most corrupt wretches in South Carolina; therefore, Chamberlain is quite as bad. Vote and work for Hampton.

Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

Give all possible encouragement to the colored Democrats, and to colored Republicans who vote the Hampton ticket. See that they cast their ballots in freedom and in peace, and be ready to protect them in the peaceful assertion of their rights of citizenship. Vote and work for Hampton.

Chamberlain is a Massachusetts carpet-bagger who will violate every principle of decency and truth, to secure his selfish ends: Hampton is a high-toned, native Carolinian who is out for office only at the command of the people whom he has faithfully served in the past. Vote and work for Hampton.

The Present Outlook.

While for the first portion of the campaign in the State all interest was centered on Hampton and the national canvass was ignored, in the enthusiasm over the State ticket, a remarkable change has taken place since the elections in Indiana and Ohio. The prospects of Tilden have been visibly improving since that glorious victory. The doubters, of whom there is a noble array of half a million, were waiting for some straw to show the direction of the current, now that the administration, in spite of herculean efforts, was fairly beaten. They began coming over gradually, one by one, then by twos and threes, and at last a stampede has taken place. Every visitor who returns from the North brings the utmost gratifying tidings. Senator Randolph of New Jersey was in Columbia a few days ago, and said that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are sure, that Wisconsin is regarded as safe by Tilden, and that nothing but some disturbance in the South would mar the rising fortunes of the Democracy. A Republican recently from Pennsylvania said that even the Keystone State was in doubt, that the Democracy were decidedly on the offensive, and that the Republicans were apprehensive. The Democrats everywhere are jubilant, and the Radicals are depressed. It is reported that Governor Scott and Judge Carpenter are earnest in their denunciation of Chamberlain for having by his proclamation defeated their candidate, Hayes. Senator Robertson is just from Washington, and is quoted as saying that if he were a betting man, Tilden would be first choice in the polls. The latest reports from Morrissey's and Johnson's club rooms in New York show that the pools there stand for Tilden \$200 and for Hayes \$160, while bets are 100 to 40 that Tilden will carry New York. Indeed a majority of 50,000 in the State is claimed for him.

A great degree of credit for this favorable aspect of affairs is admitted by our friends at the North to be due to the forbearance of our people here. South Carolina has been the centre of attraction for the past three weeks. The prompt contradiction of Chamberlain's assertions by the Judges, the leading Republicans, the bishops and ministers, the business men and Northern-born residents, has convinced respectable people at the North of the existence of no conspiracy to carry this State by the bayonet, and has done the Democratic cause infinite good.

The prospect is very bright that Tilden will be elected by a handsome majority, and that a new era will dawn upon us. Let our people do their duty.

Vote and work for the Hampton ticket.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Fair Notice.

Mr. Editor: Next Tuesday is the day of election, and we will then see who are our friends and who are our enemies. We should have persons at every election box in the county, whose special business it will be to see and report the names of all persons who

voted against us. These detectives, if I may so call them, should be at the polls in time to see the first man vote, and should remain there until the last cast vote. In this way we can know who are worthy of our friendship and assistance, as well as those who are unworthy and should not be in manner whatever assisted by us. Those who help us to elect Gen. Hampton and his ticket, and thereby contribute to honesty and good government, will deserve and will receive our assistance and protection. Those who oppose us will not deserve any aid or assistance of any kind from us. We should turn the backs of our hands to them, and let them take care of themselves. We should not give any kind of employment to one of them, nor should we rent them our houses or our lands, or sell them anything on a credit; for if they are determined to continue their opposition to us in our efforts to obtain a good government for themselves and ourselves, let them take care of themselves, and by all means let us have nothing whatever to do with them. So long as they treat us as their enemies we should not have anything to do with them. We have tried over and over again to convince them of their errors, and many seem determined not to be convinced, so that the only plan now to treat them is to let them alone, and let them work out their own destruction—which they are now in a fast way to do.

NUTT SED.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Card to the Christian Public.

I have been for some time the superintendent of the Sunday School of our colored Presbyterian congregation at Ridgeway. The school was organized under the direction of our pastor, Rev. Mr. Richardson.

I was conscientiously convinced that it was my duty to vote for the Hampton Reform ticket, and I publicly declared my intention. On last Sabbath morning, the session voted that I should no longer conduct the exercises of the school, as I had declared myself in favor of the reform party. Mr. Jack P. Janer, although a member of a different denomination, took an active part in my dismissal. I am rejoiced to say that our State Supply, Mr. Dillard, expostulated and advised against the action—and I am humbly proud that several of my Christian sisters and brothers were opposed to this action. I can appeal to Rev. Mr. Richardson, and ask him if my humble efforts have not been consistent with my Christian profession, and my walk and conversation, under Divine grace, ever been such as not to meet the approval of my pastors. My Session may close their doors to me, refuse my humble services in endeavoring to advance the mental, moral, and Christian condition of their children, exclude me from the comfortable assurances of their sacramental table, and expel me from the church militant, but thanks to my Heavenly Father they cannot prevent, under the mercy of God, through the mediation of my dear Savior, my being received into the Church Triumphant.

Through the kindness of a gentleman of this neighborhood, I have procured a comfortable house, in which I will continue to teach every Sabbath morning such colored children as may be sent to me.

Respectfully,
C. R. MEANS.

Ridgeway, S. C.

To the People of the United States.

Well founded apprehensions that the civilization of our State is in danger of being utterly overthrown, and an over-ruling sense of duty to ourselves, our posterity and the country at large, impel us to make an authentic statement of our actual condition to the American people, in the hope that it will induce them to extend to us their sympathy and aid in this distressing exigency of our affairs. There is so much at stake, that we cannot afford to be silent, or to withhold any effort that may possibly be of avail.

For ten long weary years the white people of South Carolina have endured a condition of things which any Northern State would have been tempted to throw off, in two years, at the point of the bayonet, if it could have been done in no other way. They bore and forebore, in the hope that some returning sense of justice or happy stroke of fortune would bring relief. But no such sense of justice or happy stroke came to their relief, and hope sickened and died away in their hearts. At last they determined, as by a common impulse, and a natural and uncontrollable instinct of freedom, to make one supreme effort for their redemption; but to make it under and within the law.

Those who hold authority here, having through party affiliation access to the highest organs of political power in the country, and to the equally powerful organs of the partisan newspaper press, have subjected this people to the vilest

misrepresentations, and the most cruel slanders. Some of these we desire to correct.

It is not true that the white people of South Carolina are disloyal or disaffected towards the United States Government. On the contrary, they are loyal and well affected towards it. They obey it at home, and would defend it promptly from foreign aggression.

It is not true that South Carolina, or any of its counties, is in a state of insurrection or domestic violence against the government of the State; or that law and its process cannot be duly enforced within her territorial limits; or that there is any lawful cause or occasion whatever for the Federal Government to interfere for the protection of the State Government against the violence of her citizens.

It is not true that the white people of the State are hostile to the colored people or have any design or disposition to abridge or infringe their political or civil rights. On the contrary, in their conventions, and in the speeches of their candidates, for six years or more, the most public and solemn pledges have been given that all the rights of the colored people shall be respected and protected. The colored people shall know that these pledges will be faithfully kept.

It is not true, that the few "Rifle Clubs" in the State are "combinations of men against the law," or that they are engaged in "murdering some peaceable citizens and intimidating others," or that "they cannot be controlled or suppressed by the ordinary course of justice." The President has been deceived. These clubs existed with the knowledge and recognition of the Governor. The hostility to them of Governor Chamberlain and his condottors is recent; it is political, and is designed to affect the coming election.

It is not true, that in the recent race collisions the white people have been the aggressors. Their forbearance, as in the Charleston riot, the unprovoked Canby massacre, and the still more recent assassination of a white citizen in Edgefield, has been wonderful. The truth is that the leaders of the colored people, fearing that the day of their power is drawing to a close, have excited their ignorant dupes, have supplied them with arms, have aroused their fears for the loss of their liberty, and have thus encouraged them to commit deeds of violence.

We may also affirm some things which are true: It is true, that there is in the State a most active, earnest and excited canvass to overthrow corrupt rule, and re-establish honest State government. This is a legitimate and lawful object which should command the sympathy and support of every lover of his country. It is not treason to defeat Chamberlain, nor is it insurrection or domestic violence to elect Hampton.

It is true, that while the white rifle clubs are ordered by the Governor and the President to disband and disperse, the colored militia of the State are allowed to remain in organization and in possession of their arms, and to attend political meetings in military order with rifles and other arms. The object of this discrimination is as obvious as the comparatively defenceless condition in which it places the white population. We simply ask what would the people of New York or Massachusetts think or do upon a like application of the bayonet policy to them under such circumstances?

Fellow-Countrymen! We have sought to place before you, briefly and in true colors, the condition of South Carolina; the wrongs of her people, their patient forbearance, and their new-born hopes. Not long ago Governor Chamberlain, in a transport of truthful and genuine enthusiasm, proclaimed to the people of this country the startling fact that "the civilization of the Puritan and the Cavalier, of the Roundhead and Huguenot is in peril" in South Carolina. He spoke these words under the inspiration of his better angel, for truer words he never spoke. And they are as true now as then. The peril is greater now than then; for when the worst and most degraded elements of society enter into or control a government, there is too much reason to apprehend some catastrophe which we hardly dare contemplate.

S. Y. Tupper, Pres't Charleston Chamber of Commerce; W. M. Wightman, Bishop Methodist E. Church, South; W. B. W. Howe, D. D., Bishop of Diocese of South Carolina; P. N. Lynch, D. D., Bishop of Charleston; John Forrest, D. D., Past'r First Presbyterian Church; G. R. Brackett, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church; J. L. Girardeau, D. D., Professor Theological Sem in ry; J. A. Chambliss, Pastor Citadel Square Baptist Church; L. Muller, D. D., Pastor St. Matthew's Lutheran Church; V. S. Bowman, Pastor Wentworth St. Lutheran Church; P. F. Stevens, Presbyterian Reformed Episcopal Church; W. B. Yates, Chaplain to Seamen; David Levy, Minister Congregation Beth Eloum; C. O. Witte, President People's National Bank; Andrew Simonds, President First National Bank; A. S. Johnston, President Bank of Charleston N. Bank; L. D. Mowry, President Union Bank; Jacob Small, President Germania Savings Bank; E. H. Frost, President S. C. Loan and Trust Co.; Albert Lengick, President People's Bank of S. C.; J. R. Robertson, Vice-President Carolina Savings Bank.

The Outlook for Tilden.

The intelligent Republican newspapers in the North, since the Ohio and Indiana elections, have come to a pretty general agreement that the

Presidential contest is to be virtually settled in New York, and that he who carries the Empire State will be President. This is the position taken by the Independent press, but "organs" must not admit the possibility of defeat, and the claim is therefore advanced that the party of "good moral ideas" can lose New York, and yet elect Hayes.

Tilden, as the Republican newspapers tell us, labors under a host of disadvantages, and if, in spite of these, he can wipe out Grant's 53,480 majority in New York, he certainly can carry the adjoining States of Connecticut and New Jersey. Greeley was not palatable in New Jersey, and the Grant majority of 4,628 will not be hard to handle. As goes New York so go Connecticut and New Jersey, is about as certain as anything in politics. Adding New York to the Tilden column, subtracting from it, for the moment, all States that can with any reason be questioned, and conceding South Carolina to Hayes, the result is:

FOR HAYES.	FOR TILDEN.
Colorado, 3	Alabama, 10
Illinois, 21	Arkansas, 6
Iowa, 11	Connecticut, 6
Kansas, 5	Delaware, 3
Maine, 4	Florida, 4
Massachusetts, 13	Georgia, 11
Michigan, 11	Indiana, 15
Minnesota, 5	Kentucky, 12
Missouri, 12	Louisiana, 8
Nevada, 3	Maryland, 8
New Hampshire, 5	Mississippi, 8
Ohio, 22	Missouri, 15
Pennsylvania, 29	New Jersey, 9
Rhode Island, 4	New York, 35
South Carolina, 7	Tennessee, 12
Vermont, 5	Texas, 11
Wisconsin, 10	Virginia, 18
West Virginia, 5	
Total, 164	Total, 186

The only States not accounted for are California with 6 electoral votes, North Carolina with 10, and Oregon with 3. If they should all go for Hayes, which is exceedingly unlikely, Tilden would still be elected, having one more vote than he needs. There is no real doubt among Republicans that Tilden will carry every State on the list, and two or three more. Louisiana is the only State that is seriously claimed as doubtful, and the evidence from that State is pretty unanimous that the Democrats are in the majority, and that there will be no attempt this year to count in Republican candidates who are not elected.

These are not Democratic estimates. The journal that makes them is the Springfield Republican, a paper of great influence in New England, speaking without heat or prejudice, from an Independent Republican standpoint. It concedes, likewise, that California, Oregon, and the "two Carolinas," are at least more likely to all go for Tilden than half of them for Hayes. Nevada, too, left to itself, is a Democratic State.

Never before have the Republicans admitted that they might lose New York. They admit it now, in insisting that Hayes can be elected without New York. This is out of the question. Neither man, in our judgment, can be elected without New York. Certainly Hayes cannot!

Our own calculations are still more favorable than those of the Republican. In our opinion the election of Tilden is certain, unless there be a revolution of popular feeling during the coming ten days. And there will be no such revolution, if the Southern people maintain their present attitude of dignified submission and obedience to the law, however arbitrary and unjust.—*News and Courier.*

The State Election.

The requirement of the constitution of this State is that "it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors." At every session of the Legislature for half dozen or more years past the demand has been made of it that this duty be discharged. All classes of the people have united in it. But it has suited Radical party leaders to refuse or evade it, and so far as any official action is concerned, we are at a loss to know what is the number of qualified voters in South Carolina. Of course there is design in this matter. It is intended to subvert a certain end. The less exact knowledge we have of the vote the wider is the door open for frauds, ballot-box stuffing and other forms of violation of the election laws. The votes actually reported as given in elections have accordingly varied to meet the political necessities of each canvass.

Very serious error exists in reference to the respective numbers of the white and colored voters and of Democratic and Conservative voters as compared with Radical. Our readers know that we have always maintained that the Radical majority does not exceed 15,000. Yet it has been the fashion of many conservative writers and speakers, editors and others, to accept as true the extravagant statement that the Radical majority is somewhere about 30,000. The conviction on the part of many was that this majority was so large as to be insuperable, and hence they were ready to despair in advance. They felt that all effort was hopeless. But that was a grave error.

The United States census for the thirty years intervening between 1840 and 1870 shows in the white population of this State an average increase per annum of about 47-100 per cent. It shows the increase of the blacks to have been for the same period about 77-100 per cent. per annum. The white population in 1870 was 290,000, the black 416,000. The State census taken last year brings the white population up to date to 351,000, and the black to 673,000. This gives an increase of the colored population for the five

years of 8 per cent. per annum, or an increase over the average of the previous thirty years of 7.27-100 per cent. per annum. The bare statement shows how preposterous it is. The takers of the census of 1875 were narrow-minded partisans, untrained, and set to a task which was to be of profit to themselves and benefit to their party. They had every motive of self-interest and party feeling to exaggerate the number of the colored population. They were paid so much per capita, and every fictitious name represented money in their pockets. And when they came in from the census field with so many names hanging to their belts as trophies evidencing their party and race zeal, of course they were much commended, and put in the way of higher promotion. The white population is put down at what seems a more reasonable figure. The colored transcends all bounds of probability.

We may accept as an approximation to the truth the figures given of the white population in 1875, 351,000. Now apply the ratio of increase (77-100 per annum) derived from the thirty previous years to the black population of 1870, 416,000, and we have 423,000. This will give to the whites a voting power of about 70,000 and to the blacks about 86,000, or a black majority of 16,000. This as a result is more to be relied upon, we think, than the State census of 1875, which exaggerated the increase of the population beyond all bounds, and reported the white voters to be 74,160 and colored 110,800, or a black majority of 36,640.

In the election of 1874 Chamberlain received 80,000 votes, of which perhaps 10,000 were white. These white votes have melted away from him largely. Green received 63,000, of which perhaps 15,000 were black. The lines of division of the voters are now altogether different from what they were then. Organization, spirit and determination are now on the Democratic side. The white vote is almost solid for Hampton, and a considerable number of white voters who have heretofore for several years refused to go to the polls will now come out and give him their support. The white vote is nearly all one way, and will be reinforced by this class of discontented persons, estimated to be somewhere between 6,000 and 12,000. The colored vote is divided as it has never been. It is safe to conclude that a number equal to the number cast for Green, 15,000, will now be given to Hampton. The prospects of his election are thus seen to be extremely promising. The white vote is nearly all Democratic, it will come out in complete force, it is full of hope and spirit, and will be augmented by an African contingent of between 10,000 and 20,000, and perhaps even more. The colored vote is divided, large numbers being Democratic, or Hampton Republicans, and a great many uncertain what will be best for them to do, and so likely to refrain from voting. All Give Hampton, then 65,000 white and 10,000 black, and we have 75,000. Give Chamberlain 60,000 black and 5,000 white, and we have 65,000, or a majority for Hampton of 10,000 votes.

This is but a reasonable expectation, if our estimates are correct, and we have not a particle of doubt that they are. But to achieve this splendid result we must work day and night, and work in the right way.—*Register.*

The Recent Alken Arrests.

[From the New York Herald.]

At Aiken, in South Carolina, on Friday, there was a Democratic parade and meeting. At the close of the meeting the United States marshal arrested Col. Butler, who had headed the parade, and several others. This is a neat way of making arrests. It does not show, however, that the Federal marshal had the fear of "unlawful combinations" before him. He seems to have acted entirely without fear that any one would resist his mandates. What offence the arrested persons are charged with the telegraph does not inform us; but as it was a Federal officer who took them prisoners they must be charged with some crime against the United States. We remark that here in the North a police officer does not usually select a political meeting as the place to make arrests of persons who evidently are not flying from justice. Such a course would be thought indecent, and if the persons arrested were prominent citizens, not avoiding the law officers and easily taken in a more quiet manner, to seize them in a political meeting would create here a good deal of indignation, as being needlessly irritating and offensive.

Such acts as this in the South reminds us of the remark of a vehement but honest Republican, on his return from a visit to New Orleans after the dispersion of the Louisiana Legislature. He had gone South with some beliefs, which were changed by seeing how matters really stood there. "The first thing we of the North ought to remember when we think of the Southern whites," said he, "is that they also are human beings." Suppose a policeman or a sheriff's officer had arrested Blaine as he stepped down from the platform at Cooper Institute the other evening? What a howl of indignation we should have heard, and what complaints of the indecency and the desire needlessly to irritate an audience involved in such an act. The indignation and complaints would have been just, too. But why should Federal marshals make themselves needlessly offensive in South Carolina just now? There is already excitement enough there. All good citizens, no matter with what authority they

are clothed, ought to take pains to allay excitement. What is needed there is to calm and not to exasperate men's tempers. We are glad to hear so far of no resistance to the process of law by the whites; and we trust they will submit quietly and cheerfully to whatever is done, and stand ready at all times to protect their political opponents.

A Significant Political Straw.

This morning, as the western express was nearing Philadelphia, a long-nosed man undertook to ascertain the political proclivities of the passengers. Armed with paper and pencil, his first onslaught was directed at the smoking car. Here the vote stood six for Hayes, six for Tilden and twenty-two for "None of your damn business." Slightly discouraged, he tackled the next car. Eight men voted for "Dry up," two for "Go bug your head," an old lady threatened to call the conductor when he spoke to her, and a cross-eyed individual recorded for Ben Butler. The vote still stood six for Hayes and six for Tilden. In the third car, the first one he addressed was an old gentleman muffled up in a shawl:

"Hayes or Tilden?"
"H?"
"Hayes or Tilden?"
"Speak a little louder, please; I'm awful hard of hearing."

"Hayes or Tilden?" again shouted long-nose, growing purple in the face.

"What's hay a ton?"

"No, no; Hayes or Tilden. How do you vote?" roared long-nose.

"What's hay a ton? Got an over, cent?"

That vote was not recorded, and long-nose passed to the next seat. Here a gentleman snapped out "Hayes," and an intoxicated individual, who was interviewing a black bottle, growled, "Whiskey, by thunder." As the next gentleman was recorded for Tilden, an old lady who was seated by his side rose up as if in horror, and grasping the arm of the collector of straws, she excitedly exclaimed:

"Mr., if that man wants that horrid Tilton for President, I want you to know that I'm bilin' hot for Beecher."

The vote for Beecher was duly recorded. The next party addressed was a woman. She was dressed in gray hair and a pair of gold spectacles and in a sharp tone announced her candidate as Victoria Woodhull. Then three giggling girls avowed their preference for any good-looking young man, and things went along swimmingly in this way everybody recording their votes, although neither Hayes nor Tilden appeared to be the popular candidate. As the conductor was passing through he recorded in favor of Tom Scott, and sent long-nose out on the platform to interview a couple of brakemen.

"Are you for Hayes?" he mildly inquired.

They looked at each other a moment, exchanged winks, and then one solemnly said:

"Oh, I see you are for Tilden," laughed long-nose.

"Who's Tilden?" solemnly asked the other.

"Come, come, boys; you know who they are. Who do you vote for?"

"Which one sets out a free lunch?" was the solemn reply.

"Free lunch!" exclaimed long-nose, "Why neither of them. They are running for President, you know."

"Running for President?" said both, in chorus.

"Yes."

"Well, don't stop 'em. Let 'em run," they both mournfully uttered.

Then long-nose lost his temper, and slamming his pencil and paper into his pocket he angrily exclaimed, "I might have known you fools of boys couldn't vote." Then those wicked brakemen arose in their might, twisted their horny hands in long-nose's collar, jammed him against the door, knocked a set of false teeth down his throat, and when they had grown tired of jamming him, his face resembled the rough side of a hash house beef-steak. Then, seizing him by the heels, they dragged him into the baggage car, tossed him into the corner, and, after emptying a bucket of cold water over his face to assuage his thirst for political information, they left him to ponder on the ingratitude of republics.

Imitation Lindburger cheese has been manufactured so successfully in Wisconsin, that families living near the factory were obliged to close their windows.

Said one apprentice to another "My boss is a better man to work for than your old man. My boss ain't always round his shop interfering with his own business."

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